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Asheville News.

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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

The following extract from a private letter, written by an army officer to his brother in an adjoining county, breathes so much of the spirit of pure patriotism that we cannot resist the temptation to lay it before our readers. We trust he will excuse the liberty we have taken.

* * * The Conscription Act will be rather severe on the twelve months' men, but does not the critical condition of the country demand great sacrifices at our hands? If we would be freemen instead of slaves, we must submit to great privations and hardships, and fight like heroes. The great anaconda of the North is drawing its folds closer and closer about the heart of our country. It is destroying the very life blood of our institutions, and if we would free ourselves of its destructive hold, we must rise as one man, and burst the bonds. I know that it will be a terrific struggle, but what of that? Liberty has in every age been purchased with blood. We must expect to meet with defeats occasionally. Our liberty would be worth but little, did it not cost us a struggle. Who are we, and what are we contending for? Is not our country already invaded? Are not our homes and fields being laid waste and desolated by a relentless foe? Does not the blood of the flower of our country cry to us from the plains of Manassas and Shiloh for vengeance? Who so mean, so base, so low, that he would not fight under such circumstances? If such there be, he is unworthy the name of *freeman*.

The men who passed the conscription bill doubtless believed they were doing the only thing to save their country. It was the only alternative. Our boys at first were very much in favor of rebellion. I exhausted every resource to pacify them, but it wouldn't do; and I was compelled to leave them, believing that it was propitious of destruction to our beloved country. I almost shed tears of mortification at the gloomy prospect before us, but thanks to a kind Providence, their minds have been changed, and now they all seem to think that it was for the best. I must say, that at one time I believed all was lost. I was off scouting when the reorganization took place, and know but very little of what occurred then. Our boys were satisfied for me to hold my position. I believed that I would be reduced to the ranks, and was perfectly willing to serve in any capacity. The interest of my country was all that I sought, and so that was effected I cared not what became of myself. *Now*, the men who were loudest for rebellion, seem to be as well satisfied as any. In fact, they all say that it is the best that could have been done; that we were either to remain here and fight, or go home and let the Yankees ravage the country with impunity, and before they would allow the enemy to march over the soil of the Old North State, destroying its towns and cities, and driving the women and children from their homes in utter want and poverty, they were almost to a man willing to lay down their lives upon our common altar. They will fight for the honor of their wives, children, mothers and sisters, until their life blood runs in one continued stream from the Alleghanies to the "sea beat" shore of their native State. They will defend their household gods with their lives. Can such a people be conquered? No, never! They may drive us back to our mountain homes, and destroy life itself, but they never can extinguish the blaze of freedom which now burns so brightly upon the great Southern heart.

As the Yanks retreated from near Chattanooga some days since, they stole about 300 fine horses, the most of which were taken from Union men. The tories expected protection from the vandals because they were Union men; to which the Yankees replied: "You are *damned traitors* to your own country, and if you are friends of ours you must support us, therefore we will take your horses."—*Southern Banner.*

BRILLIANT RECONNOISSANCE

By Stuart's Cavalry—they make the Circuit of the Enemy's lines on the Chickahominy—Capture and Dispersion of Yankee Cavalry—Burning of three Transports in the Pamunkey—Capture and Destruction of a Wagon Train—A Railroad Train Surprised, &c. &c.

We have the pleasure this morning of chronicling one of the most brilliant affairs of the war, bold in its inception, and most brilliant in its execution. On Thursday, General J. E. B. Stuart, with the First and Ninth regiments of Virginia cavalry, and the cavalry of Cobb's Legion, and three of Stuart's artillery, left our lines on a reconnoissance of the enemy. The artillery pieces were drawn by twelve horses, and four spare horses to each. The force reached Hanover Court House on Thursday, and soon after engaged, near the Old Church, two squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, whom they dispersed by a charge, killing and wounding about forty of them, and taking a number of prisoners. The force then proceeded to Putney's Landing, on the Pamunkey river, where three large steam transports were lying, loaded with commissary and ordnance stores for McClellan. These they captured and burned with the stores, there being no means of conveying them away.

This accomplished, the cavalry proceeded on towards Tunstall's Station, on the York River railroad. When within a short distance, a train was heard coming down the road going in the direction of West Point. The track was immediately barricaded, and a portion of the cavalry was dismounted and drawn up to receive the train with their volleys if it did not halt. In a few moments the train came dashing along, loaded with soldiers. As soon as the engineer saw the position of affairs he put on all steam, and the engine knocked the obstructions from the track, when the long file of dismounted cavalry now opened upon the train a terrible fire that ran along its whole length. The engineer was shot dead at his post, others fell from the tops of the cars, and it was evident that inside the cars the slaughter was very great. The train, completely riddled with bullets, kept on its way.

The cavalry, after this exploit, pushed around in the rear of the Chickahominy to James river, falling upon a train of about one hundred wagons on the way, which they burned, securing the horses and mules, and taking one hundred and seventy-five prisoners.—All this work was accomplished during Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Gen. Stuart returning to his headquarters about five o'clock yesterday morning.

The fruits of this three days' exploit are one hundred and seventy-five prisoners, between three and four hundred horses and mules, three stand of colours, and the destruction of the enemy's stores, transports, and wagons, valued at between $200,000 and $300,000. We lost but one man in the skirmishing, and that, we regret to say, was Capt. Latane, of the Essex troop.

The prisoners—one hundred and seventy-five in number—arrived in the city yesterday afternoon in charge of a cavalry escort, and were confined in the prison, corner of Twentieth and Cary streets.

As we have before stated, the forces comprising the reconnoissance consisted of the First and Second regiments of Virginia cavalry, General Stuart; the Jeff. Davis Legion, the cavalry of the Cobb Legion, and three pieces of artillery. These rendezvoused during Thursday at Ashland, and started to the work on Friday morning. Captain Latane was killed in the skirmish near Tunstall's station. He commanded a squadron of cavalry, and acted very gallantly. Five balls struck him in the body, and he fell from his horse and died instantly. A number of the Yankees were killed and captured, here, and several of our men wounded slightly. When approached at close quarters the Yankee cavalrymen tumbled from their horses and took to the woods and thickets, leaving their horses and equipments in our possession. The body of Captain Latane was placed in an ambulance with the wounded, and sent back over the route towards Ashland.

The depot at Tunstall's was burned, and the most valuable portable property secured. The train fired upon consisted of eight flats or gondolas filled with soldiers, and was coming from the direction of the White House towards Tunstall's.

An attempt was made to turn the railroad switch so as to bring the train to the station, but it was found to be locked. When the train was first heard approaching, the cavalry was some distance from the road, and had to ride very hard to get up in time to obstruct the track and deliver a volley, which did great execution, the Yankees falling from the cars by scores. The cavalry kept in rapid motion in detached squads, so as to prevent information of their whereabouts from being conveyed to the main body of the enemy. Halts were only made long enough to complete the work of destruction at the various points and to pick up a few prisoners in their path. All around they could be seen skipping over the fields like frightened deer, but their capture was deemed hardly worth the danger a halt might incur.

Thus our forces went for thirty miles down to Charles City Court House.—Returning before daylight on Saturday morning, they passed up in sight of the Federal gunboats.

At the Chickahominy a bridge was constructed across, and the cannon passed over, with the exception of one caison, which was lost, the cavalry swimming their horses.

Considerable quantities of oranges, lemons, pine-apples, raisins and other delicacies, rare in this section, secured from the spoils, captured from the enemy, were brought to this city yesterday.

Much praise is accorded Gen. Stuart by his command for his bravery and coolness, he being the first to plunge his horse into the Chickahominy in regaining this side, remarking as he did so, "there may be danger ahead, men, but I will see, follow me."

We learn that McClellan's telegraph communication with Fortress Monroe and Washington was cut by the cavalry about three miles this side of the White House. The horses and mules captured from the enemy arrived in the city yesterday. The mules are fine looking animals, and will be quite an acquisition to the Transportation Department.—The prisoners taken were made to swim the Chickahominy, or a portion of them.

In their circuit round the cavalry came upon and burned several small Yankee camps, and five or six suttlers' stores, one of them filled with coffee. The Federal property destroyed will certainly amount to *one million of dollars*.

The men were in the saddle forty-eight hours—men and horses being without food or sleep for that period.—*Richmond Examiner.*

HOW COL. MORGAN BOUGHT A FINE HORSE.

We have just learned an instance of the brave Morgan getting a horse from a vile Tennessee Tory, which is equal to the exploits of McDonald or Sergeant Jasper in the first revolution.

It was soon after he and his squadron had left Corinth on their late expedition to Cave City. They had just crossed over the Tennesssee river, and had not got to Pulaski, where he captured such a large number of Yankees. Two of Lincoln's gunboats passed up the river towards Decatur, while Morgan and his men stood on the bank and looked at them pass on. They proceeded but a short distance till they come to the house of a rampant Tennessee Tory, who was rejoicing at the slaughter of those whom he should have claimed as fellow-citizens, and hoped the last rebel would soon meet his doom. This vile enemy to his country thought our brave partizans were Union soldiers who had just come off the boats that passed up the river. He gave them a cordial welcom, and offered to feed them, but they were not then in need of anything in that line.

But the gallant chief noticed that the tory had a very fine horse, and wanted to purchase him. The tory didn't want to sell him—he was a splendid young horse, and suited his purpose so well; but he finally concluded to part with him for a good price, for the sake of the Union cause. Morgan took the horse at $450, paying for him with an order to General Buell, which the tory readily accepted. Morgan signed his own name to the order, "JOHN H. MORGAN," in a bold hand, but the fellow did not once think of his being the famous Confederate partizan while he remained—perhaps not till he had presented the order to General Buell for payment, which he doubtless did at the earliest moment possible: but we have not learned whether it was paid or not—we guess it was not.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

A lady friend informed us that among the many substitutes now being adopted for coffee, none comes so near the genuine article as rice. In preparing it, the same rules should be observed as those necessary in preparing coffee.—Try it.

THE "FRIEND" OF THE NEGRO.

We stated a day or two since, upon what we regarded as good authority, that the Yankees who now infest Norfolk, had recently shot down in the streets of that city, without provocation, some eight or ten negroes. Many doubts were expressed as to the truth of this statement, but we are now enabled to assert upon the most unquestionable authority, that the horrible tragedy was enacted on the streets of Norfolk, and under circumstances of atrocity and blood-thirstiness, which would more become "fiends damned," than boasted New England Puritans, who claim all the virtue, all the piety and all the civilization, which are generally conceded to the people of the once United States.

Our informant states, that a free negro, brought from New York, by a New York Regiment, feeling aggrieved at some offence offered by the officer, and believing what "Massa Greeley" and others had so industriously taught him, he was as good as any white man, redressed his wrongs by killing the officer who had inflicted them.

The killing of their officer so exasperated the men, that they determined to seek their revenge upon the innocent negroes of Norfolk. Infuriated to madness, they left their camp at Harrison's farm, and proceeding to Norfolk, attacked every negro they met, free and slave, down Church street to Freemason, and down Cumberland and Kone streets. This indiscriminate slaughter was continued until over 100 of the unoffending creatures had been violently cut and maimed. When our informant left three negroes had died of their injuries, two more were lingering *in extremis*, and scores were suffering excruciating tortures. Dr. ——, a physician of great ability and high standing, said at least 100 had been injured by this cruel attack, and the constable in his report to the Mayor, put down the number maimed and wounded at between 120 and 150.

The Day Book, which was then in existence, received orders from the military Governor of Norfolk, that under no circumstances was the massacre to be hinted at in the columns of that paper, and the correspondent of all Yankee journals in the city were positively prohibited from making any reference to the butchery in their letters. Fortunately, a couple of British officers chanced to be on Church street at the time, and witnessed the whole affair.—Through these gentlemen the truth will reach Europe, and our trans-Atlantic brethren will have an opportunity of learning something of the civilization of their codfish cousins on this side of the ocean.

These are the people who make such loud protestations of love for the "poor, down-trodden African," and who have come South to ameliorate his condition. A more deceitful, base, black-hearted race never accursed God's foot-stool, than these very Yankees, and if even the negroes are longer deceived by them, then Cuffee, untutored though he be, has less common sense than we have always given him credit for.—*Petersburg Express.*

A LOVE LETTER.

The Richmond Enquirer says: we have before us many samples of the epistolary trophies brought from the battle fields below Richmond, and among them we find the following out-pouring of some damsel's "gizzard" into the sensibilities of her Yankee lover:

"*Deer Ned*—Your letter, dearest Ned, a welcom found indead, it helps to cheer my loanly hours, also reminds me of thee, it seams as tho you wer hear once mo, as I hope you will be ear long. I had about maid up my mine that you was not going to write to me. I begun to feal a little jelus, fearing that Amanda was getting all of the letters from you, but at last I received one, so you see I feel a little better, now do not allow me to have a chance to get jelus agin."

And so on she continues. Sweet nymph! skeercely dost thou think as how thy Ned is fur, fur away from whair you thinkest. Probly he may be reclining on the damp kushons of the Chickenhomine; maybe he have scooted to the distant shows of the Atlantic, thair to be wafted to the fur side of the river Jording; misfortunately, he mite hev been kild, and is now no mo.

Missing.—Capt. J. B. Hall, U. S. Navy, cannot be found by the department.

PUBLIC MEETING.

According to previous notice, a large portion of the citizens of Flat Creek, irrespective of party, met at the Ridge Camp Ground on Saturday the 14th instant. On motion of R. V. Blackstock, A. Ball was called to the Chair, and Wm. Pickens, Esq., requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was then explained, and on motion the following persons were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: R. V. Blackstock, J. J. Fox and Gabriel Wild. The committee retired and in a short time reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, In by gone days we the people were taught that it was right and necessary for us to frequently assemble ourselves together to consult upon the good of the community, and the general welfare of the country, to look to our interests, and solicit men both capable and honest to fill the offices of both State and county. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That we earnestly request the citizens of the county of Buncombe to meet us through their delegates in a County Convention at Asheville on Tuesday the 8th day of July next, to nominate or express our wish who should be our next Governor and members to the General Assembly.

2. That while we hereby express our willingness to support any good Southern, conservative man for either office, we do emphatically declare our preference for our *own*, the gallant soldier and patriot, Col. Z. B. Vance, for Governor, and we do hope and believe that our fellow-citizens throughout the State will concur with us generally in our choice, believing as we do that he is the *man for the times*.

Resolved, further, That G. W. Candler, Esq., is our choice for Senator; and either Mont. Patton, Esq., or A. S. Merrimon, Esq., is our choice to represent us in the Commons, and we take pleasure in recommending the above named gentlemen to the consideration of said County Convention.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following persons delegates to the County Convention: R. V. Blackstock, W. Pickens, G. Wild, J. J. Fox, G. W. Gentry, M. B. Wild and R. H. Pickens.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editor of the Asheville News, with a request that he publish them, and also request the "Henderson Times" to copy.

A. BALL, Ch'n.

W. PICKENS, Sec.

MURDER OF MR. BURNS.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND,
Jackson County, N. C.,
June 14, 1862.

Editor Asheville News:

I am sorry to inform you that some 18 tories visited the residence of Mr. U. C. Burns, in the lower part of this county, on the 7th inst., and brutally murdered him. Mr. Burns had been an officer in this county for thirty years, and at the time of his death was Deputy Sheriff. He was a true Southern man, and four of his sons are in the Confederate army, and he was also a volunteer.

In haste,

S. B. CONLEY.

A DUTCH SPEECH.

Seigel, one of Lincoln's Dutch Generals, was serenaded a few nights since in Washington. An immense crowd was present, who clamored loudly for a speech; whereupon, the General opened his mouth and said:

"Shentlemens: Ise no mans for talk. Ise de mans for fight. Mine sword hash bin drawn for de stars und sthripes, und py de help of all dat ish good, we vill whip de tam reblemens of de Sout, or never more drink lager, py tam. Vat you say, mine countrymens?"

This bit of Duth lingo, we are told, was received with tremendous applause, during which the Dutch-Yankee General retired.

DEATH OF DR. A. B. CROOK.—It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of this estimable gentleman and old citizen of this town. He died on yesterday morning, at half past four o'clock, after a very short confinement of about seven days, from congestion. He was about sixty years of age at the time of his death, the greater portion of which time he resided and practiced medicine in this place.

Greenville (S. C.) Enterprise.

Sow Buckwheat in abundance. Its nice to have about.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

COL. VANCE A CANDIDATE.

We find the following letter from Col. Z. B. Vance in the Raleigh Standard of the 21st instant. It will be seen that he consents to become a candidate for Governor.

We advise the freemen of the State to look dispassionately and without prejudice at the facts as they stand before them, and spurning all attempts at dictation, vote as the interests of their country demand.

Headquarters N. C. Troops,
Kinston, June 15, 1862.

Editor of the Standard:—A number of primary meetings of the people, and a respectable portion of the newspapers of the State, having put forward my name for the office of Governor, to which I may also add the reception of numerous letters to the same purport, I deem it proper that I should make some response to these flattering indications of confidence and regard.

Believing that the only hope of the South depended upon the prosecution of the war at all hazards and to the utmost extremity, so long as the foot of an invader pressed Southern soil, I took the field at an early day, with the determination to remain there, until our independence was achieved. My convictions in this regard remain unchanged. In accordance therewith I have steadily and sincerely declined all promotion, save that which placed me at the head of the gallant men whom I now command. A true man should, however, be willing to serve wherever the public voice may assign him. If, therefore, my fellow-citizens believe that I could serve the great cause better as Governor than I am now doing, and should see proper to confer this great responsibility upon me, without solicitation on my part, I should not feel at liberty to decline it, however conscious of my own unworthiness.

In thus frankly avowing my willingness to labor in any position which may be thought best for the public good, I do not wish to be considered guilty of the affectation of indifference to the great honor which my fellow-citizens thus propose to bestow upon me. On the contrary, I should consider it the crowning glory of my life to be placed in a position where I could most advance the interests and honor of North Carolina, and, if necessary, lead her gallant sons against her foes. But I shall be content with the peoples' will. Let them speak.

Sincerely deprecating the growing tendency towards party strife amongst our people, which every patriot should shun in the presence of the common danger, I earnestly pray for that unity of sentiment and fraternity of feeling, which alone, with the favor of God, can enable us to prosecute this war for Liberty and Independence against all odds, and under every adversity, to a glorious and triumphant issue.

Very sincerely yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

☞ A lady friend in Jackson county has sent us a Yankee letter, picked up by Mr. James West, of Jackson, at the battle near Richmond. It was written by parents to their soldier boy, and contains two points worthy of notice.—The father complains bitterly of hard times, and urges his son (whom he addresses as a boy of tender years) to greater economy and self-denial, that he may be able to send some money home. This single case reveals a desperate state of things North, and proves what prisoners have said of the alternative being the army or starvation, to be true. Things are becoming rather tangled when the father at home depends upon the scanty pay of a boy in the army for subsistence!

Again, says the father: "*If they intend making this an Abolition war, I wish you to drop your drum, and return home,*" The villainous designs of Seward & Co., it would seem, are gradually breaking upon the Northern mind.—The pretence that the war is waged for the restoration of the Union, they are beginning to find out, is a monstrous lie.

BUCHANAN ON THE WAR.

Ex-President Buchanan, from his retirement at Wheatland, has expressed the opinion that "the rebellion cannot be put down." A very sensible conclusion.

CAUCUSSES, CLIQUES & CONVENTIONS.

In former years, when the people were divided on questions of government policy, there was a propriety in Conventions, through which parties could make known their principles and advertise the voters of their intentions. *Now*, however, affairs have assumed a widely different shape. We are struggling for national existence; our country is invaded by a ruthless and brutal foe; life, property, liberty and honor are the prizes for which we contend; and the only question should be, who can best promote the great cause of Southern Independence, and contribute most to an early and honorable peace?

Every good citizen should frown upon any attempt to array the people in factions against each other; and any attempt to rekindle the flames of old party prejudice should be regarded as the act of an enemy, calculated to weaken the Southern oause.

If parties are to be ignored (as all *profess*) where is the necessity for caucusses, cliques and conventions? Are not the people able to make a proper choice between aspirants for office, without the aid of an irresponsible caucus? Do the people ask or desire the intervention of these bodies? Such a proposition, at the present time, is an insult to the intelligence, the patriotism, and the independence of the voters.—The constitution guarantees to every citizen the right to become a candidate for any office he may desire; and it gives to the voter the privilege of casting his suffrage for whomsoever he may prefer. Where, then, is the necessity for an irresponsible caucus to determine *who* may become candidates. and *how* the freemen of the country shall vote?—This is yet a free country, and we advise every man who wants an office to run for it; and we advise the independent freemen of the country to vote for the candidates they believe best qualified to carry out their wishes; and finally, we advise both candidates and voters to kick all Caucusses, Cliques and Conventions to the devil.

CANDIDATES.

Rev. C. D. Smith, of Macon, has announced himself a candidate to represent the district composed of the counties of Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay, in the State Senate.

Rev. L. F. Siler is a candidate to represent Macon in the House of Commons.

Dr. George W. Fletcher is a candidate for the Commons in Henderson county.

STILL THEY COME.

Since our last issue we have received several fine lists of subscribers, and many warm expressions of approval of our course. A gentleman on the upper French Broad writes: "I send you the name of a subscriber, to take the place of the individual who don't like your Southern views. We are much pleased with your paper in these parts." From our faithful friend, Rev. P. W. Edwards, of Haywood, we have a list of 24; Jas. A. Montieth, Esq., of Jackson, 11; W. Zachary, Esq., of Jackson, 4; John Ingram, Esq., of Macon, 13; John Hooper, Esq., of Jackson, 7; Mr. Jacob Glance, of Madison, 4; from Col. Walker of Haywood, Col. Chandler of Yancy, and J. W. Wells, Esq., of Buncombe, handsome additions to former lists.

☞From and after the 1st of July next, the rates of postage will be as follows: For every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed in the mails for any distance within the Confederate States, there shall be charged 10 cents. And for every additional half ounce in weight, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, there shall be charged additional single postage.

☞The Illinois newspapers complain that the immigration of negroes, sent adrift by the Yankee military authorities in the neighboring slave States, is rapidly filling the jails, alms houses and penitentiaries of that State, and call for the enforcement of the laws of Illinois against the settlement of negroes within the precincts of the State.

A young soldier named Gardner, from Yancy county, N. C., belonging to the 29th (Col. R. B. Vance's) Regiment, died in this place on Wednesday last.—*Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Express.*

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Affairs in East Tennessee are growing warm, and fighting of the hardest kind will soon be the order of the day. Our troops have evacuated Cumberland Gap, falling back to the Clinch River. Of this movement, the Knoxville Register says:

"The evacuation of Cumberland Gap is now, we presume, so generally known that it can embarrass no military operations to give newspaper publicity to the fact. The force, which has so long been stationed there, has fallen back, we learn to a position on Clinch River. That the croakers may not draw any conclusions from this movement distressing to the nerves of those who have of late been so "shaky" in regard to the safety of East Tennessee, we may state that before the Gap was evacuated the Federals had left there, after so blockading the road in their flight, that they could not return if they would. In the opinion of some of our military men, the abandonment of the Gap has long been held to be a politic measure. The five or six thousand men it has required to watch it can now be sent to a field of operations more destructive to the foe."

By private letters we learn that the Yankees were at Jacksborough, about 30 miles from Knoxville, in considerable force. A large portion of our troops have been sent to Chattanooga, where an attack from Mitchell's hessians is looked for. Gen. Kirby Smith is wide awake, and actively making preparations to receive the invaders. We are assured that the Government has no intention of abandoning East Tennessee to the enemy, but will hold it at every cost.

☞The reported death of Andy Johnson is, we fear, untrue. People have not forgotten how to lie, and if "practice makes perfect," the world will soon reach perfection in this branch of *moral science.* So far from Ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown having killed old Johnson, he is now reported to have sold out to him, body and breeches. The Knoxville Register relates the following:

"A gentleman just from Nashville, has related to us an incident which followed Neil S. Brown's apostacy, which was calculated to bring a blush to the cheeks of the most hardened renegade. Brown has three sons; two of them are in the Confederate army, and one a youth of about fifteen was at home. Upon hearing of his father's making a Union speech, this noble lad sought him, and hearing the confirmation from his own lips, not only expressed his indignation, but declared he could never again set foot beneath the parental roof, but would join his brothers in defence of the South. We are informed he has kept his word."

☞By request we publish to-day a document signed by numerous citizens, in regard to the management of the Virginia Salt works. Whether the complaints against the proprietors are well or ill founded, we do not pretend to know.

Gen'l Johnston.—The Petersburg Express has the gratifying intelligence of the almost entire recovery of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Should a battle occur at an early day, this distinguished officer will doubtless lend invaluable aid.

From Memphis.—The Knoxville Register of Friday, publishes a letter received by Rev. Mr. Martin from his brother at Memphis, dated May 31, in which the fall of Memphis is anticipated. The writer says all the cotton in Memphis and the surrounding country, not less than 300,000 bales, had been burned within the three preceeding days. The Yankees have got Memphis, but the cotton wasn't there.

☞Sixty-three Yankee officers arrived at Salisbury on Friday. They were a part of the prisoners taken by Stonewall Jackson. Among them was an English Baron, Sir Percy Wyndham.

Important Decision.—The Secretary of War has decided that "men over 35 years of age enlisted for the war, are not discharged from service."

☞By an arrival from Gen. Beauregard's army, the Richmond Examiner learns that the evacuation of Corinth had utterly discomfitted Gen. Halleck's plans. His fortifications raised for the reduction of the place covered an area of twenty-seven miles, all rendered useless by the masterly retreat of General Beauregard's army, which had gone five days before it was known to Halleck, who is said to have raved like a madman when he heard of it.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

In its issue of the 13th, the Jackson Mississippian said it had been reported there that England, France and Spain had proposed to the United and Confederate States, conditions on which their difficulties might be settled. On the 14th, the same ably conducted journal gives the following as the conditions, viz:

Bayou Sara, June 12.—The following is taken from the Boston Post of the 6th:

First—Restoration of the Union on primitive principles.

Second—General cessation of hostilities.

Third—General amnesty.

Fourth—Evacuation of the Southern ports by the United States.

Fifth—An election to be held in all the Southern States on the question of secession, under the surveillance of England, France and Spain.

The United States accepts the first three of these propositions.

The Confederate States accepts the whole.

The fact that this rumor first reaches us through the Boston Post, remarks the Mississippian, gives it the resemblance of genuineness; and, considering the further fact that it is now time for foreign powers to interfere in the American struggle if they would save from destruction those great staples upon which so many of their people are dependent, we would not be at all surprised to hear the rumor or something like it confirmed. Yet we must not rely upon anything of the sort. After all, it may be a ruse of the enemy to cause the Southern people to relax their energies.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT TO NO. CAROLINA.

We take the following glowing compliment to this State from the Richmond Whig:

The Old North State.—When the truth is told, it will be found that North Carolina has furnished as many, if not more, men for the field than any other State in the Confederacy. She has armed, equipped and clothed them in a style which other states may equal, but have not surpassed. They have fought nobly. At Manassas, Newbern, Williamsburg, Hanover Courthouse, Seven Pines, and in the valley, they have shed immortal honor on the land of the Mecklenburg Declaration. Their numbers are surprising. Not only do the North Carolinians fight well, but they conduct themselves well in camp and on the march. They do not depredate. They are brave and modest—regardful of the interests of private citizens. If the bogus Governor, Stanly, could see the powerful columns that this brave old State has given to the war, his traitor heart would sink within him. North Carolina has done her whole duty to the cause, and without bragging about it.—She is a glorious old State. God bless her!

FOR THE NEWS.

Mr. Editor:—It is impossible to disguise the fact that the whole country is in great straits for Salt, and that almost our entire help must come from the Virginia works. For sometime past supplies have been doled out there very sparingly, and recently the amount supplied to wagoners going there, has been reduced to two-and-a-half bushels to the horse. But while this is the case, it is understood that the parties controlling these works, supply agents on the premises, who sell it to the wagoners at the enormous price of from $6 to $10 per bushel. This is simply *extortion*, and we believe the people generally ought to speak out freely on the subject, and call the attention of the Government to this manifest injustice to the families of our volunteers who are now offering their lives to protect those very works from the enemy. Therefore, we the subscribers would respectfully suggest the propriety of the people meeting in the various counties to take into consideration the proper remedy; and to this end, would beg leave to suggest Tuesday of July Court as a proper day for the people of Buncombe county to meet and confer together on this subject.

	W. W. Smith,
J. H. Robeson,	Jas. P. Sawyer,
J. S. Burnett,	Jesse S. Smith,
David Paris,	C. W. L. Edney,
L. D. Henderson,	F. S. H. Reynolds
G. M. Roberts,	D. W. Owen,
Jas. M. Ray,	D. L. Smith,
J. D. Reynolds,	J. M. Stradley.

Salt Works.—This important property has changed hands. The present lessees, Messrs. Stuart, Buchanan & Co., have purchased the entire property from the former owner, Col. T. L. Preston, at a cost of $425,000. We understand the works are now producing from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of salt per day.—*Bristol (Va.) Advocate.*

☞The 25th Regiment, Col. Rutledge, has been ordered to Richmond.

FOR THE NEWS.

CANDIDATES.

Mr. Editor:—The time is now at hand, when in each county of this State candidates will be in the field for the various offices to be filled by the voters of the State in August next. This is a very important matter, but it is much more important that we first secure our independence from Yankee misrule before we give much importance to these local concerns.

Every consideration of safety, duty, patriotism and interest, demand that we should not reduce our active fighting force in the army by one man even, but that on the contrary every man should be sent to the field who is able to bear arms. Hence *no man* should be voted for for any office from governor down to town constable, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, unless he has some physical incapacity for the army. There are a plenty of good, competent men over thirty-five years old to fill, for the present, all the offices—and for once let the Bible rule govern, "*Old men for council, young men for war.*" Let every voter determine in advance of all nominations, not to vote for any man under thirty-five years old, unless a discharged, disabled soldier.

BUNCOMBE.

THE LINES BEFORE RICHMOND.

Matters along the lines on the Chickahominy wore a more lively aspect throughout yesterday in our army, as well as the enemy's judging from observation on one side, and the report of scouts from the other.

On Monday morning, and also yesterday morning, several of the Yankee gunboats steamed up above City Point and engaged in the pastime of shelling the embankments and the woods on the south side of James River, evidently with the intention of disclosing any of our forces hidden therein. After an hour or so's shelling they dropped down stream as wise as they came up. They are evidently engaged in reconnoitering the south side of the James river, below Drury's Bluff, with the intention of crossing in force.

Our army, and also McClellan's, it is reported, have been resting in line of battle for several days, but nothing but the most favorable result need be apprehended from a demonstration of the enemy, from whatever source it comes.

We mentioned the fact yesterday that the pickets of both armies on the opposite ends of Meadow Bridge frequently exchanged the papers of Richmond and the North. The way in which it is done is in this way, which it will be perceived afforded them no opportunity of communication. The Confederate picket, divested of arms, walks to the centre of the bridge and drops a paper, and sometimes some tobacco, to be exchanged for a Northern paper and the equivalent of the tobacco in coffee. He retires, and the Federal picket advances, also without arms, and makes the honorable exchange. The papers are then carried to headquarters.

The pickets at this bridge are more civil than others, and seldom fire at each other.—*Richmond Examiner, 18th.*

JACKSON'S ARMY.

It is no longer a secret that heavy reinforcements have been sent to "Stonewall" Jackson, in the Valley, and that he now has an army sufficiently large to cope with any force that can be bro't against him by the enemy. What the exact number of these reinforcements are we are unable to say, as they have all been carried over the South-Side Railroad from Petersburg, and thence to Staunton, via Lynchburg. Although just on from the South, these men are not raw recruits. Many of them have seen service on the Southern coast, and were withdrawn only when their posts were occupied by others taken from the different camps of instruction. They are in a measure veterans, and burning with ardor to join their companions in arms, to share with them the glory of the brilliant campaign in the Valley.—Jackson now has as many men as he wants—as many as can be managed successfully in the mountainous district through which he will have to march in order to reach the territory of the enemy. At last accounts all the reinforcements had reached him, and he was steadily pushing forward after Shields and Fremont, who were retreating before his advance. The Yankee Generals must either give him battle or be driven across the Potomac. If they have the courage to make a stand, we shall have an opportunity of recording another victory more glorious than any before.—There is no doubt as to the result. No better comment could be made upon the military resources of the South than is shown by the fact that, while our armies at all important points have steadily received accessions, a large body of men have been sent to swell the ranks of the army of Jackson.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Great Flood in Pennsylvania.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer furnishes an account of a disastrous flood in Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, which involved the loss of over one hundred lives and an immense amount of property.

LATE NEWS.

BLOODY FIGHT AT SECESSIONVILLE—THE ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS—OUR CASUALTIES.

A little before noon yesterday, our city was thrown into a state of feverish excitement by the vague tidings that there had been bloody work at Secessionville, on James' Island. From the first, the news was of an encouraging character, inasmuch, as we were assured that a mere handful of our brave troops had repulsed a heavy column of the enemy, thrown forward to assault the battery at Secessionville, manned by a portion of Col. Lamar's Regiment of Artillery, S. C. V. From the various accounts which we have received, we have collated the following facts in relation to the battle:

About dawn yesterday morning, our pickets in front of Lamar's battery were driven in, and almost simultaneously, the enemy's column was seen four hundred yards off, advancing with the bayonet, at double quick, to the assault. Our troops within the battery had been hard at work the evening before in throwing up another battery, and were almost worn out with fatigue. The first round that was fired at the Yankees was by Col. T. G. Lamar himself. His men hastened with alacrity to their pieces, and were soon pouring grape and canister against the rapidly approaching enemy. At each discharge, great gaps were visible in the Yankee ranks; but still they came on, without firing a single volley. It was afterwards ascertained that their muskets were empty, and that they had actually hoped to carry the battery with the bayonet alone. But the rapid and fearful cannonade and fusilade kept up against them was too severe for their nerves, and when close to our entrenchments they wavered, reeled, and finally fled in disorder.

But a very short time elapsed before the enemy's column, reinforced by infantry and artillery, re-formed and again came forward. This time they did not disdain the use of cartridges, but poured heavy volleys against our battery as they advanced. But again the terrible discharges of grape and canister mowed down the approaching line, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of their officers, again the Yankees broke and retreated, pell-mell, from the field. A third time the enemy formed his line, and advanced in a last desperate effort to gain the battery, but again in vain. The assailants had reached the ditch, and some of them succeeded in mounting the embankment, but they paid for their rashness with their lives, and their comrades behind, taking warning from their fate, fled once more, this time not to be rallied to a direct charge. Our men all bear witness to the obstinate bravery of the enemy on this occasion.

Between the charges which proved so disastrous to the Yankees, a galling fire was kept up against our battery from three gun-boats in the creek, about 1,700 yards East of our position. A cross fire was also steadily maintained against us from two land batteries which the enemy had erected—one on the edge of the wood in which the fight with the 47th Georgia Regiment occurred last week, and another between that point and the position occupied by the gunboats. Sherman's famous field battery also took part in the engagement, being divided into two sections, which played upon different parts of our works.

It had now become evident to the enemy that the men who held our battery had no idea of yielding it, and the plan of attack from the front was given up.

Flanking bodies were thrown forward to assault our works from the direction of the marshes which skirted our battery on either side. On the East side of the battery the movement was speedily frustrated, and the few bold men who ventured close enough to pour their fire into the post, soon fell. No less than seventeen were killed just outside the ditch, and one, who had mounted the parapet, fell on the top, pierced by eight balls.

On the West side of the battery the attack was more serious. The famous New York 79th Regiment took up a position so as to enfilade our guns, and kept up a constant and effective fire of musketry to drive off our gunners.—They were met by the Charleston Battalion and the Eutaw Regiment. For a time the fight was desperate, but the Louisiana Battalion, under Lieut. Col. McHenry, came up at the critical moment in gallant style, and the repulse of the Highlanders was no longer doubtful. The enemy was, for the last time, forced back with great slaughter, and the day was won.

Our total loss, as nearly as we can ascertain, was about forty killed and one hundred wounded. The enemy's losses were far heavier. *We buried, yesterday, one hundred and forty dead Yankees left upon the field.* We say Yankees, using the designation as one common to the whole army of the invaders; but, in truth, the men who did the fighting against us yesterday morning were nearly all Europeans, and, in the lineaments of the dead, the Scottish type was markedly predominant. We captured seventy prisoners. As for the number of the enemy wounded, no correct estimate can be made. Glad to get rid of the task of caring for maimed vandals, our men suffered the enemy's ambulances to approach within point blank range of their guns and to carry off the wounded, who must have numbered three hundred, at least.

A number of the prisoners were brought to the city about 2 o'clock, in charge of a detachment of the Charleston Riflemen, Irsh Volunteers and Charleston Light Infantry, under command of Capt. T. Y. Simons. All these prisoners belonged either to the 79th New York (Highlander) Regiment or to the Michigan Regiment. We counted thirty of them as they were marched through East Bay and Broad streets to the Guard House. Nearly all of them have the appearance of veritable cut-throats, and they are evidently the scum of the communities from which they were recruited.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Kershaw's Brigade Engaged.

Richmond, June 19.—On Wednesday, Gen. Kershaw's South Carolina Brigade was ordered forward by Gen. McLaws to feel the enemy's strength on the Nine Mile Road. They had advanced but a short distance into the woods when a brisk fire was opened upon them all along the line. The enemy, however, was driven back, and our men pressed forward and took possession of their camp. When they fell back, they brought off large quantities of fine overcoats, arms, &c. Eight Confederates were wounded in this affair, including Capt. Cuthbert, of the Palmetto Guard, 2d Regiment S. C. V., in the arm, and Capt. Walker, of the 3d Regiment S. C. V., in the shoulder.

Late European Intelligence.

Richmond, June 19.—Northern papers of the 16th have been received.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the refusal of the English Government to give up the ship Emilie St. Pierre is couched in terms approaching, if not reaching, to insult. The same correspondent says a peremptory demand will be made, if not already done so, for the release of the steamship Bermuda. The feeling of the English people, he says, is almost wholly with the South.

The Quebec correspondent of the New York Times, under date of the 9th instant, says this city has been agitated for three or four days past with wonderful rumors of the speedy arrival of a large body of troops from Great Britain. The reports are believed to a certain extent, and men's mouths are full of intervention, the Emilie St. Pierre, the Bermuda, and other possible causes of trouble with the United States.

General Beauregard's Movements.

Mobile, June 17.—The following dispatch is published in the Mobile papers of Tuesday afternoon, dated Montgomery, 17th:

"General Beauregard and staff are here, on their way to Richmond. We hear that a large portion of the Army of the Mississippi will soon follow the General. A sufficient force will be left with the invincible Bragg to check any step towards the interior of the Vandals under Halleck."

From Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, June 20.—Some skirmishing with the enemy took place today above Shell Mound, Rankins Ferry. No casualties are reported.

Col. Woolford's Kentucky (Federal) cavalry, of Nagle's command, refused to burn Pikeville last Sunday. They threatened to lay down their arms if pillaging and robbing was further permitted by the officers in command.

It is well known that McClellan has a number of æronauts, who frequently go upon their ærial voyages for the purpose of making observations for the benefit of the Yankee Generals, while the Northern letter writers talk of the "people of Richmond having had an opportunity of seeing the glorious old flag floating from Prof. Lowe's balloon."—One of these balloons was sent up on Saturday morning about nine o'clock, but had gone but a short distance in the air on its observing tour, when a well directed shot from one of the pieces of Purcell Battery, Capt. Pegram, struck the balloon, tearing it all to pieces and knocking a man out. We know not whether the individual thus upset was Prof. Lowe, or one of his subalterns, but, whoever he was, we feel very confident he went upon his last voyage Saturday morning.

GENERAL PRICE.—It having been let out that General Price passed through Goldsborough on Friday night, *en route* for Richmond, we may state a few facts as having come from the General. The authority is good. Price says Beauregard is all right. His backward movement from Corinth was one of the ablest military movements on record. The stories of the immense loss of property on falling back are false. Gen. Price covered the rear and knows what took place. He says two thousand dollars will cover the entire loss, and that not a single man was lost. So much for Corinth, Beauregard and Price.—*State Journal.*

THE Charlotte & S. C. Railroad company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent.

THE Yankees have discovered that they won an elephant when they took Corinth. The only glory or comfort derived so far was the hoisting of their flag over the Court House! Grand achievement! Gen. Pope, with his crack division of Halleck's army, followed on down after the confederates some 25 miles. At last accounts (13th inst.,) he was in full retreat, with his men scattered through the country in wild confusion, crying out for "water!" and damning such a country, and Gen. Halleck for bringing them into it. Our cavalry were after them to quicken their pace.

We are gratified to learn that the condition of our own army has very much improved since it left Corinth.—It has better diet, good water, and a beautiful country. Meantime, the work of organization and discipline is going on, ready for any new movement, which must depend largely upon those of the enemy.

HE SMILES.—Stonewall's face is said to be as sour as a half gallon of crab apple vinegar in a black jug. But two things on this earth relieve his acidity. When a park of ten pieces of artillery open on him at point blank range, his deep set eyes gleam merrily like a tallow candle in an excavated pumpkin; but when he sees a four horse wagon captured from the Yankees, he grins horribly a ghastly smile, like a hyena over the corpse of defunct Affghanistan, or a streak of sheet lightning, which sheds a momentary lustre over a forest of old field pieces, and leaves the landscape in profounder gloom than before. There is something irresistibly ludicrous to Stonewall in a captured wagon, and it is believed he would die for the sake of a Yankee ambulance. He is a brave man, but mighty mercenary and fond of wagons.—*Richmond Whig.*

ANOTHER BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.—One day last week, five cowardly rascals, supposed to be the low-down bridge burners, went to Carter's Depot on the E. Tenn. & Va. R. R. and found a sick soldier, a few hundred yards from the bridge, in the skirt of a wood in a shade writing a letter. They slipped up stealthily, like dastardly poltroons, arrested him, and marched the poor sick soldier five or six miles over the mountains.—They then rifled him of his money, took all his clothes off, tied his hands with hickory bark, and turned him loose.—He got back to camp, about night, perfectly naked with his hands tied, and having been forced to take the oath to support old Abe.—*Bristol Advocate.*

COTTON FACTORY BURNED.—The old Lincoln Cotton factory at Lincolnton, N. C., was burned down on Monday night last. The fire was supposed to be accidental. The loss is said to be about $40,000. It was one of the oldest factories in the State. It was the property of Messrs. L. D. Childs and W. J. Hoke.—*Raleigh Standard.*

STILL AT THEIR TRICKS.—Burnside's "Conservatives" in and about Newbern and Washington are still doing as much mischief as they can, the "Conservative" Governor Stanly to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Raleigh Register.*

HUNG.—Yesterday afternoon, seven more of the engine thieves were hung near this city. They were a portion of the party of twenty-four that arrived here in strings a few days ago. They are all Ohioans. We have not learned their names.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Southern Confederacy, 19th.*

OLD Hickory Jackson was especially noted for his antagonism to Banks.—Old Stonewall Jackson resembles him in this particular, being down on Banks with peculiar emphasis.

For the News.

I THINK OF THEE.

TO JENNIE.

When orient beams the morn display,
And Nature brightens with the day,
And leaf and flower of modest hue
Glisten with the morning dew—
I think of thee!
Bright spirit of my destiny—
I think of thee!

I think of thee
When twilight dews are falling fast
And evening shades the sky o'ercast;
When vesper music floats along
And echo answers to the song—
I think of thee!
Bright spirit of my destiny—
I think of thee!

I think of thee
When lonely midnight comes apace
And draws his veil o'er Nature's face,
When darkness lingers on the hill
And tired Nature slumbers, still
I think of thee!
Bright spirit of my destiny—
I think of thee!

I think of thee—
Of me thou art another part;
A gem embedded in my heart—
A star whose sweet and gentle ray
Shall gild life's sad unhallow'd way;—
I think of thee!
Darling of my destiny—
I think of thee!

LATEST NEWS.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Telegraphed to the South Carolinian.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, June 23.—Nothing of special interest has transpired here for several days. Skirmishing along the lines is of daily occurrence. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is rapidly recovering, and will soon be able to resume command of the army. It is the prevailing belief here that we are on the eve of stirring and decisive events.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Chattanooga, June 21.—Col. Davis' Florida command crossed the river this morning at the Narrows of the Tennessee. Sharp skirmishing ensued, and the enemy was driven back to Jasper with considerable loss. Scott's cavalry, Col. Forrest commanding, also engaged the enemy. The expedition was commanded by Brigadier-Gen. Ledbetter.—Our loss was one man mortally wounded of Capt. Thompson's company, 31st Alabama Regiment, and 3 slightly wounded. Capt. Earley, of Alabama, (a partizan fighter,) brought in to-day 1 Capt. and 2 Lieutenants, of the 19th Illinois, captured 12 miles from Huntsville. Maj. Coffee, captured by Morgan, who was to be exchanged for Lt. Col. Wood, is reported to have been unable to effect his exchange.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. JACKSON FROM CAPTURE.—By the mail from the Valley we have intelligence of a remarkable escape of Gen. T. J. Jackson from capture while out reconnoitering with his staff on Thursday last. Coming to a bridge, he was about to cross, when on the bridge he discovered a cannon planted and trained upon him, and the enemy in force behind. It was too late to retreat precipitately. So, with a coolness and an air that was characteristic of the man, Jackson rode up, and, pointing to the piece, said, in a tone of authority to the guard, "Who told you to place that piece there? Remove it and plant it on yonder height." The men in charge moved to obey, and Stonewall, buttoning his coat, turned his horse's head to his staff and dashed off at their head. Too late the Yankees discovered who their visitor was, and, hastily unlimbering the piece, fired its charge after him without effect. A rapid pursuit resulted in the capture of two of his staff, but the gallant chief escaped, to fight them "another day" under more favourable circumstances.—*Richmond Examiner.*

YANKEE ARITHMETIC.—The Richmond Whig remarks: "It has been ascertained that our loss in the engagement between Ewell and Fremont was 200, and in that between Jackson and Shields, the next day, 300. In the first the enemy left on the field, killed or wounded, 1000, and in the second 1200—besides losing several hundred prisoners. No wonder Shields has disappeared entirely and Fremont taken the back track. Nevertheless, the accounts in the Northern papers make these to appear as very insignificant affairs. They also make out Banks' loss at Front Royal, Middletown and Winchester, in killed, wounded and prisoners, to have been 900, of whom 300 are stragglers, who are rejoining their commands. Of these 900, we have *three thousand* prisoners, besides the hundreds who feed the buzzards or fester under the soil. Curious!"

WHO IS "GOV." JOHNSON?—Andy Johnson, Lincoln's Military Governor of Tennessee, is a native of North Carolina. His grand father was hung, during the first Revolution, as a Tory marauder and spy in the employ of Tarlton. His cousin, Madison Johnson, was hung for horse stealing, some twenty years ago, by a regular verdict of twelve of his peers, as the law of this State directs. Andy having more sense than the balance of the family, left his native State at an early day, went to Tennessee and turned his attention to politics. He has, therefore, been more fortunate in his villainy than his illustrious ancestors were. The day of retribution may yet overtake him, however. Had he received his due, he would have learned a trade at the expense of his adopted State many years since.

READ AND THINK.—Holden, Editor of the Raleigh Standard, declared, on Saturday last, 14th inst., in the presence of two reliable gentleman, *that in less than three months the Yankees will have possession of every Capitol in the Southern Confederacy.*

Such language in the face of the enemy needs no comment. And *this* is "Conservatism!"—*State Journal.*

MEETINGS held in Granville and other eastern counties have nominated John Pool for Governor.

THE New Albany (Indiana) Ledger of the 11th inst. furiously attacks the Republican Party, for bringing on a war, so disastrous to the poor white man in the North, as already it has proven. Contrabands from Ky., Tenn., and elsewhere are driving white men from their employment; their places at "lower wages," being given to the Contrabands. Indiana, according to the editors calculation, will after this war have a negro population of 140,000, while now she has but 10,000. He is totally opposed "*to let loose upon the Free States Millions of slaves to eat up the substance of the whites*" but calls upon *every man from Maine to California to petition Congress to abandon their attempt to liberate the slaves.*

DEATHS.

MR. EDITOR:—Please say through your paper to our friends at home, that THOS. LEVERETT, one of the "Rough & Ready Guards," Captain Gudger, died, after a painful illness of several days, at the "Winder Hospital," Richmond, on the 27th ult. He became ill at "Burnt Ordinance," on the Peninsula, on the 7th of May, and was sent to the Hospital on the 17th of that month. There he received good medical attention, but he continued to grow worse until he died of Typhoid Pneumonia.

Mr. Leverett enlisted in our company on the 3d of May, 1861. He was a brave man, a first rate soldier, and won and deserved the confidence and esteem of all our officers and his immediate comrades in arms. Every body liked "Tom Leverett," as he was familiarly called, and many a manly heart is sad, now that he sleeps the sleep from which there is no awaking. Like many a noble fellow, he has sealed his devotion to his country with his life.

The whole company sincerely sympathize with his father and friends, and the loss of him is common to them, the company, and the country. He was decently buried in such manner as will enable his friends at some future and appropriate time to remove his remains to a final resting place in some "sweet valley" among our own blue mountains. Peace to his honored ashes!

Say further, That JAMES R. DEBOARD of our company, died of Pneumonia on the 10th inst. He grew sick on the 1st, and was sent to "Chimboraz Hospital" on the 3d or 4th, where he died.

Mr. Deboard joined our company at Suffolk, Va, on the 6th of August, 1861. He was a warm hearted companion, a good soldier, and possesed the esteem of the whole company. The loss of him is much lamented, and our officers and all his comrades in arms, warmly condole with his stricken parents and friends.

Being almost in the presence of the enemy, we had no opportunity to be present to attend to his interment, and pay a last act of solemn respect to a worthy comrade in arms, but his memory will ever find a place fresh in our hearts and recollections. Thus two more of our band are gone to the hills of the dead. They will join us no more in the struggle for liberty, home, independence! Their work is done!

"Now they lie low—no more to hear
The victor's shout, or clashing steel;
No more of war's rude cares to bear,
No more, kind sympathy to feel.

No more they charge with the host,
The thickest of the battle field;
No more to join in victory's boast,
No more to see the vanquished yield."

A "ROUGH."

Bivouac, near Richmond, June 13, 1862.

DIED.—On the 20th may, at his residence on Haw Creek, in this county, DAVID H. MILLER, aged about eighty years. He had been connected with the Baptist Church for more than forty years, and left satisfactory evidence behind that he has gone to his reward in Heaven.

"Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." F.

DIED.—At her residence in this county, on the 8th inst., Mrs. MARGARET LUTHER, wife of Mr. John Luther, and daughter of P. D. Morgan, Esq., aged about 23 years. She was a consistent christian, and gave satisfactory evidence that she was prepared for the change. Let not her afflicted friends mourn as those without hope. Their loss is her eternal gain.

ATTENTION!

THE members of Capt. WEST'S Company, McDOWELL'S BATTALION, are hereby notified to meet in Asheville on

Saturday, the 5th day of July.

Prompt attendance at an early hour is requested. By order of

W. R. WEST, Captain.

June 26, 1862.

C. S. Armory, Asheville, N. C.

NOTICE!

A LARGE ADDITIONAL number of hands wanted at this ARMORY.

Black-Smiths, Machinists,

FILERS, AND ONE OR TWO

FOUNDERS.

It being in violation of the rule, none need apply now employed at other public Armories, or in private Armories engaged on GOVERNMENT WORK. All others of steady, industrious habits, capacity and genius, badly needed, to whom liberal wages will be paid.

This is a healthy location, every way desirable as a place of residence.

Apply to EPHRAIM CLAYTON & GEORGE W. WHITSON. Or by letter to

R. W. PULLIAM, Com'd.

June 26, 1862. 3t

☞ Raleigh State Journal and Columbia South Carolinian, copy three times, weekly.

LOOK OUT FOR THE THIEF.

ON the 18th of June I had a GUN, SHOT POUCH, TWENTY POUNDS of SALT and

Ten Dollars in Money,

Stolen from my house. The gun is a very notable one—half-stock, with many extras cut on it. There is a quantity of german silver on the stock—the under part of the breech has been broken off, and mended by a very ingenious workman. There is a nice RIB under the Barrel—the THIMBLE nearest the muzzle is broken off—D. J. COATES' name is cut on the breech. The barrel has Evan Johnson's name on it. The hind sight is sunk very low in the barrel, and a PERCUSSION LOCK. The Shot Pouch is calf-skin, the strap lined with red flannel. It has a small nice bowie-knife with it. A reward of FIFTEEN DOLLARS will be paid for the GUN, and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS

For the THIEF, delivered at Marshall, Madison county, N. C. D. J. COATS.

June 26, 1862. 3t pd

WAR'S CRUELTIES.

At the commencement of this cruel and unnatural war, a young man in Nashville, named Smith, entered the ranks of the Confederate army as a private. He was in his twenty-first year.

By close attention to his duties, gentlemanly bearing and chivalrous deportment, he was soon promoted to a Lieutenancy, and then to a Captaincy. At Fort Donelson his gallantry was so marked that he attracted the notice of his commanding officers, as well as the soldiers of the immediate command to which he was attached. A vacancy occurring, he was elected Major of his regiment.

Previous to the war, he wooed and won the heart of one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies of Lebanon, Tennessee—a daughter of Gen. Jasper Ashworth. Though only sixteen years of age, she was married to her soldier lover in January last. He spent but a short time with his lovely bride, when he hastened to join his command, which soon reached Corinth. He joined in deadly conflict with the foe on the bloody field of Shiloh. While leading on and cheering his men, upon that great battle field, he was wounded—first in the leg. Then a shell burst near him striking a tree, a limb of which fell upon and fractured his skull. He was taken from the field senseless and conveyed to Holly Springs. Here his pathetic calls for *Nannie* and his earnest entreaties for her presence, touched the heart of a noble and wealthy lady, Mrs. Alexander, who had the wounded and delirious young soldier carried to her residence, and for weeks nursed him as a mother.

In the meantime his friends resorted to various schemes to advise his anxious bride of his melancholy condition, and his craving to see her. Letter after letter was dispatched through the pickets, addressed to her at Nashville, but no answer—no evidence that they had safely reached their destination—ever came back, for indeed, they did not.

Finally a lady suggested a plan. She procured some fine white cambric, and with her own fair hand penned thereon a few words to the soldier's bride—for he had the sympathy of every lady that learned his situation. This billet was sent to the lines and carefully sewed to the coat sleeves of a picket, who ventured far out from our own lines, and placed it in the hands of an acquaintance, who conveyed it to Nashville.

Immediately upon its receipt, the young wife with some friends essayed to pass through the enemy's lines, and was turned back—first at Bridgport, and then at several other points. She returned to Nashville; but with a true *woman's will* she determined to see her husband, and therefore tried again.—She procured some clothing and a bonnet that was quite common, a shabby old horse, a dilapidated old jersey wagon, had her trunk encased in some old planks made up into a shabby box, packed about with straw, got a few bunches of factory thread, and some other things which were piled about the bottom of the jersey; and in company with Capt. Wilcox, a gallant soldier who served throughout the Mexican war and was taken prisoner at Donelson, but had escaped from his custodians and made his way back to Tennessee, and who, on this occasion, was dressed like an old farmer, they moved out—passing through the streets of Nashville with right smart of store goods stuck about the battered wagon.

Patiently they jogged along. The old farmer and his "da'ter" passed dozens of pickets, but no one thought of halting these plain mountain farmer folks, who had been to Nashville to get supplies of factory yarns, indigo madder, homespun, crockery, &c., &c. In this way they came, till they landed square up in front of Crutchfield's in Chattanooga. Here the anxious young wife met Lieut. Charley Thompson and Billy Stratton, who had been waiting for her arrival many long days. The old boards were soon torn off from the trunk. The hopeful and determined lady arrayed herself in a somewhat different attire, and took the first train for Atlanta, arriving here in time to take the same train upon which we left in making our late Western trip. We made the acquaintance of the party, travelled with them as far as Grenada, Mississippi. The intelligence and fine travelling sense of the whole party, did much to relieve the annoyances of dirty cars, hot water, sultry, dusty weather, &c., &c.

On our return from Memphis, we again met up with Lieut. Thompson, and learned from him the sequel. At five o'clock on the morning of the 31st of May, the heroic and devoted woman reached Holly Springs. A carriage conveyed the party at an early hour, to the hospitable residence of Mrs. Alexander, where the wounded Colonel, (for he had been brevetted a Colonel for his gallantry at Shiloh,) still remained.—Mrs. Smith was invited into an elegant parlor and asked to remain a few moments. The Colonel was convalescing, but so reduced and emaciated, as to be entirely changed.

His hair—his beautiful brown hair—was all off from brain fever, but he was able to walk, and wanted to meet his wife in the parlor, and his request was acceded to. Every person had retired. In a moment the Colonel walked in and gazed upon the face of his beautiful wife. She did not recognize him—thought him an intruder upon the sanctity of the exciting moments, and gave him a look of impatience. He attempted to speak to her—their eyes met—she knew him, and overwhelmed with emotion, they both fainted.

McCLELLAN'S DISPATCHES.

We publish these documents in another column. They are curiosities in their way. Whatever talent the Yankee Napoleon may have for other things, he certainly has a wonderful turn for lying. He has surely mistaken his calling. He ought to be editor of the New York Herald.

He, however, lets one secret escape, which we are glad to place upon record. Three of his *corps* were engaged in the battle; that is, about fifty thousand men. Our own force did not amount to half that number; yet one single brigade of ours—that of Gen. R. H. Anderson—broke no less than five fresh lines of their troops, one after another, in succession, with the bayonet, and captured four of their camps, and other brigades did as much. We drove them all day Saturday. We did the same on Sunday. On Monday, there being no sign of fight, we withdrew because the ground had become offensive from the smell of dead bodies. They stole back and occupied the ground again, and then McClellan issued his bulletin. Was there anything more ungenerous, more disingenuous? To sum up all in a word, was there ever anything more truly Yankee?

McClellan acknowledges the loss of 800 killed, and about 5,000 wounded and missing. Of these latter we have 800 in safe keeping. Our own loss, of every description, does not exceed 2,300. Thus, he lost more than two and a half to one, besides sixteen pieces of artillery, a number of camps, and any quantity of camp equipage and clothing! And this he calls a victory. How many such will it take to annihilate the Grand Army?

While on the subject, we recur to the matter of the charges with the bayonet reported by McClellan and some of the Northern letter-writers, to have been made upon our lines by the Federalists. McClellan reported that they charged our lines at Williamsburg, and that our men could not stand against them.—This statement was pronounced false by General Early over his own signature. The only charges made at Williamsburg were by our men, and the Yankees fled before them. McClellan again reports charges by his men at Chickahominy, and fleeing from them by our's. We have the very highest authority—authority which even McClellan would not dare to call in question—that the Yankees made no charge at the Chickahominy either on Saturday or Sunday.

There is no truth in any of their reports on the subject, from McClellan down to the lowest writer of letters in the train of the Federal army. The only charge we have any clear proof of as having been made by the Federalists, was a charge of one of their rear columns upon their front to keep it to its work and prevent it from running.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

At Corinth recently, a picket of one of the South Carolina regiments ventured close up to the Federal lines, when he discovered a Yankee picket approaching him, with a tree between them, near the Yankee. Palmetto took a tree also. Being in speaking distance, they got up a discussion on the question at issue between the two countries. Fire-eater was not very "heavy" on argument, and proposed to his adversary that the matter be settled by both stepping out from behind their respective "breastworks" and shoot at each other as they could. After some delay, Fed, who had on his precious carcass one of those Yankee invented steel vests, accepted the challenge. As he stepped out Palmetto plugged him in the throat. He approached and found him to be an Iowan (wearing the uniform of men from that State) over six feet high, and of herculean strength—but his Yankee jacket *got him.*

The Quickest Way to End the War.—A good story is told about congressmen, a number of whom proceeded to Yorktown to see the sights after the evacuation. A Michigan colonel was in command of the guard. Citizens were prohibited admittance. Several came up and asked the corporal to pass them, saying that they were congressmen. The corporal stated the case to the colonel.

"They are congressmen, are they?" asked the colonel.

"So they say."

"Well, let them pass and go where they please," said the colonel. "Let them tramp on the torpedoes, go into the magazines, and where there is any prospect of their being blown to the devil, for that is the quickest way to end the war."—*Northern paper.*

The Chicago Times was suppressed by the Lincoln government on the 20th ult.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of May 15th, says one hundred and sixty-three Confederate prisoners had died at Indianapolis.

BACON FOR THE NEEDY.

I HAVE a quantity of Bacon, which I am authorized by N. W. WOODFIN, Esq., to sell to the wives of volunteers, and other needy persons. The SIDES at 25 cents, and SHOULDERS at 20 cents, being largely less than cost.

W. B. BAIRD.

Asheville, June 19, 1862. 2t

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
GOLDSBORO', June 14, 1862.

FARMERS and others having WOOL for sale are hereby notified that the Quartermaster's Department is desirous of purchasing WOOL IN ANY QUANTITIES, and requested to notify me at this place at what price and in what quantities they can deliver the article. On the receipt of such notification, the place of delivery will be indicated.

Those having the article for sale are earnestly solicited to give this advertisement their attention, as the places of delivery will be made convenient, and a liberal price will be paid.—This advertisement is intended to apply only to those residing within the limits of the State of North Carolina.

JOHN W. CAMERON,
Maj. & Q. M. C. S. A.

June 19. 4t

TO THE CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA!

I HAVE been authorised to raise and muster into the service of the Confederate States, a Regiment of

INFANTRY,

To serve for three years, or during the war. Each Company must consist of at least sixty-four privates, and as but

TEN COMPANIES

Can be received, those first reported will constitute the Regiment.

Persons between the age of EIGHTEEN and THIRTY-FIVE will see that it is to their interest to volunteer in this Regiment, as each Company will be allowed to

Elect its own Officers,

Whereas, under the Conscription Act, they are liable at any time to be attached to Regiments or Corps ALREADY ORGANIZED.

The Regiment, when organized and equipped, will be assigned for duty under

GEN. KIRBY SMITH,

Whose military department consists of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina.

IMPROVED ARMS

Will be furnished as soon as practicable, but at present all must furnish their

OWN ARMS,

As far as possible, which will be valued and paid for by the Government.

Raise your companies at once, and I will immediately muster you into the service, and place you in CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Captains or others can report to or correspond with the undersigned, at Waynesville, N. C., or to Capt. G. N. FOLK, Asheville, N. C.

R. G. A. LOVE.

June 19, 1862. tf

TAX COLLECTOR'S

NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the following times and places to receive and receipt for the Tax for the year 1862:

June 24, Tuesday, John A. Carter's, Ivy.
" 25, Wednesday, Upper Church, "
" 26, Thursday, Ridge Camp Ground, Flat Creek.
" 27, 28, Friday and Saturday, my own house, Ivy.
July 1, Tuesday, M. Patton's Mills, Swannanoa.
" 2, Wednesday, Wm. Stepp's, "
" 3, Thursday, Fed. Burnett's, North Fork of Swannanoa.
" 4, Friday, Baptist Camp Ground, Swannanoa.
" 5, Saturday, Rev. M. M. Weaver's, Reems' Creek.
" 7, 8, 9, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Asheville—Court.
" 10, Thursday, Fairview, Cane Creek.
" 11, Friday, Mrs. Tweed's, " "
" 12, Saturday, Shufordsville, " "
" 14, Monday, Alexander & Burnett's, French Broad.
" 15, Tuesday, Blackwell's Sulphur Springs, Turkey Creek.
" 16, Wednesday, Sandy Mush Church.
" 17, Thursday, Leicester, Newfound.
" 18, Friday, John Plemmons', "
" 21, Monday, W. L. Henry's, Sulphur Spr'gs.
" 22, Tuesday, Cathey's Store, Homony.
" 23, Wednesday, Upper Precinct, "
" 24, Thursday, Bent Creek Muster-Ground.
" 25, Friday, Moses Cochran's, Avery's Creek.

This notice is intended for ALL TAX PAYERS, as the law requires the TAX to be collected IN THE MONTH OF JULY. So, come along, be punctual, and save me TROUBLE and yourselves COST.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
June 19. TAX COLLECTOR.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has his MACHINES in good working order, and is carding at

Eight Cents per Pound

For PLAIN WOOL, if perfectly well washed, teased, picked and lightly greased; and

12 1-2 Cents for Mixing.

Wool not in fix for carding respectably and with ease to the cards, will probably not be carded at all. Extra charge for all

SPRING WOOL

Coming in after the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

J. S. WEAVER.

June 12, 1862. tf

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVED at ASTON'S.

May 29.

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK AT ASTON'S.

500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,
GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

HOLSTON CONFERENCE

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Term will open July 3d and close November 19th This is one of the few Colleges that has not been suspended in consequence of the war. The farmers of this and the surrounding counties will never have a better opportunity to educate their daughters than now. Produce of all kinds is very high and commands cash. Can they use it more to advance the present and future interests of their children, than by sending them to school?

A. W. CUMMINGS, President.

Asheville, May 8, 1862. tf

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THERE will be

NO TOLL EXACTED

By the WAR FORD BRIDGE, commonly known as WM. PATTON'S Bridge, over French Broad, above the mouth of Homony, until further notice.

J. CHEESBOROUGH, Executor of the Estate of W. Patton.

May 13, 1862. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.

April 21, 1862. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating. W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to

A. B. CHUNN & CO.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE
SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.

April 3, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

ALWAYS AT WORK.

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:
(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.

January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of SELLING GOODS FOR PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Ex'rs.

February 6, 1862. tf

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.